

sovereignty were suppressed the natural solution would be to allot Constantinople and its vilayet to Greece, with international guarantees for the free navigation of the Dardanelles. If the society of nations became a reality, however, the Premier suggested that the international importance of Constantinople might make advisable the internationalization of the city under the protection of the society, which should select the Governor.

Premier Venizelos will continue his presentation of the case of Greece at the council, it was added. The Czechoslovak delegates will again be heard at tomorrow's session, it was also announced.

The official text of the communiqué reads:

"The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Allied and associated powers and the Japanese representatives met today at the Quai d'Orsay from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. They heard M. Venizelos's statement of the claims of Greece, which will be continued tomorrow at 11 a. m., after which the Czechoslovak delegates will again be heard."

Americans Opposed Mandatories

No answer has been returned by the American delegates to the peace conference to what is said to be an almost unanimous desire of the other powers that the United States undertake to act as mandatory for Armenia and the other severed provinces of Turkey. Such of the American delegates as will discuss the situation say they are disposed to resist this development of the plan for mandatories, holding that it is the business of Europe to look after the Europeans and the people of the Near East.

The argument used by the other powers in support of their desire that the United States assume some of the obligations to care for the welfare of backward peoples affected by the peace settlement and assist in their advancement to a higher state of civilization, is based upon the unlimited confidence of other governments and because it is known that the United States has no territorial aspirations.

End of Submarine As Warfare Weapon Is Planned by League

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The abolition of submarines as warfare weapons was decided upon by the league of nations committee during the coming week, according to the Paris correspondent of "The Mail." It is said that this was one of several understandings which were reached during the conference on Friday between President Wilson and Colonel House, General Smuts and Lord Robert Cecil, and will probably be proposed among the first planks of the platform at the sessions this week, during which it is hoped the league's constitution may be definitely formed.

British and American delegates, representing the biggest naval powers, are said to have sounded all naval opinion on this point. It was suggested by some that the submarine might be used defensively within the three-mile limit of territorial waters, but the overwhelming sentiment was that the U-boat must be abolished outright.

Universal Tax and One Indemnity Fund Suggested by Italian

PARIS, Feb. 2 (By The Associated Press).—A universal tax, the proceeds of which would be put into a common fund along with the indemnities Germany should be made to pay, is proposed by Signor Crespi, the Italian delegate to the peace conference, in the proposition he has



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Cordially, *H. J. George* PRESIDENT



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German World League Plan Is Presented

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The draft of a German scheme for a league of nations prepared by the Society on International Law and presented by the German government has aroused considerable interest here.

Various delegates are glad to know that Germany's admission to the league of nations depends upon her interpretation of the league and her mental attitude.

Most Allied countries now have missions in Germany studying with greatest care her physical, mental and moral condition.

The provision in the German scheme which would limit armaments to 25 per cent of the 1909 appropriations furnishes some light on the change that has taken place in the German mind within the last six months.

Undoubtedly the Allied draft of the League of Nations will contain some points advanced by the enemy, but not because the delegates to the peace conference will be influenced in the slightest by German desires.

made for the establishment of a "single financial front" for the Allies. The tax would furnish interest on that portion of the debts of the Allies which Germany and not paid and provide a sinking fund for ultimately cancelling the debts.

Signor Crespi, who said his proposal for a single Allied financial front had been well received by Allied ministers, declared that his great point was that the Central Empires as a whole must be forced to compensate the Allies for the war damages they have suffered. Responsibility for the war must be placed on the enemy states, and all the enemy states would have to pay in proportion to their wealth.

In the other hand, he continued, "all the Allies have suffered immense losses, and they must all benefit from the indemnities which the enemy is to pay. Each one should receive in proportion to the effort it has made. Thus, smaller states that have spent more than larger ones in comparison to their wealth ought to receive larger indemnities in proportion. Absolute fairness ought to be reserved in the division of indemnities."

"The simplest way to carry out the actual distribution would be to put the indemnities in a common pool which could be periodically apportioned among the different nations. The fund should be augmented by taxes of a general character levied on all states, Allied or neutral, the latter named having benefited from the sacrifices made by the Allies. Such taxes might be levied on exports and imports, and on mineral products. It would be universal. It would merely have the effect of raising prices on some certain particular products in all countries alike."

"The enemy should be forced to pay off as soon as possible its Allied debts. The international tax would furnish interest on the rest and a sinking fund for paying it off eventually. In my opinion, it should be allowed to be paid not only in gold, but in raw materials and finished products. Part of their debt might be covered by bonds, which they would take up gradually in exchange for goods delivered to the Allies."

Norway Offers Plan For League of Nations To Paris Conference

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 3.—The council of the Norwegian Society for a League of Nations, whose president is Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has drawn up the general principles of a league of nations, in which it has attempted to express the public opinion of Norway. Following are the most important points:

"The ultimate goal of the league is the abolition of war and the creation of institutions suited to maintain international cooperation."

"All civilized nations have a right to become members of the league and to participate in the foundation and deliberations leading to the foundation of the league."

"All international conflicts must be solved by mediation, joint arbitration or judgment."

"National conscription must be abolished. The disarmament of all nations must take place subject to the control of the league."

"Every member of the league must give all other members equal rights of commerce and establish by law maximum working hours for the protection of the working classes."

"Special courts must be formed for litigation and for conflicts concerning interests of a grave nature."

"A world congress shall meet periodically, representatives from all nations of the league in proportion to the number of inhabitants and the nation's international importance. No nation must be represented by more than one delegate of the total number of representatives."

"Let's Go to Work," Says Klotz When Reparation Chairman

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Louis L. Klotz, the French Minister of Finance, was elected president of the peace conference committee on reparation. In the briefest speech yet delivered during the conference M. Klotz invited the members to get to work.

"Thank you," said M. Klotz, "let us get to work for justice. That is our programme."

William M. Hughes, the Australian Premier, and M. Vandenhuevel, of Belgium, were elected vice-presidents.

President Scarcely Has Time for Meals

PARIS, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—President Wilson's duties to-day kept him hard at work. Every moment was assigned to some special task. First was the meeting of the supreme council, then one of the commission of the Society of Nations and a long reception in the Chamber of Deputies, at which the President spoke. So occupied was his time that the President scarcely had time for his meals.

Wilson Sees Menace Rise In the East

Continued from page 1

which drew the two nations together in those years, which now seem so far away, when the world was first beginning to thrill with the impulse of human liberty, when the soldiers of France came to help the struggling little Republic of America to get on its feet and proclaim one of the first victories of freedom.

"We had never forgotten that, but we did not see the full meaning of it. A hundred years and more went by, and the spindles were slowly weaving the web of history. We did not see it to be complete, the whole of the design to be made plain."

Diverging Lines Drawn Together

"Now look what has happened. In that far off day when France came to the assistance of America, America was fighting Great Britain and now she is linked as closely to Great Britain as she is to France. We see now how these apparently diverging lines of history are coming together. The nations which once stood in battle array against one another are now shouldering to shoulder, fighting a common enemy."

"It was a long time before we saw that, and in the last four years something has happened that is unprecedented in the history of mankind. It is nothing less than this—that bodies of men on both sides of the sea and in all parts of the world have come to realize their comradeship in freedom."

"France in the meantime, as we have so often said, stood at the frontier of freedom."

"Her lines lay along the very lines that divided the home of freedom from the home of military despotism. Hers was the immediate peril. Hers was the constant dread. Hers was the most pressing necessity of preparation, and she had constantly to ask herself this question: 'If the blow falls, who will come to our assistance?'"

"And the question was answered in the most unexpected way. Her allies came to her assistance, but many more than her allies. The free people of the world came to her assistance."

"And in this way America paid her debt of gratitude to France by sending her sons to fight upon the soil of France. She did more, she assisted in drawing the forces of the world together in order that France might never again feel her isolation; in order that France might never feel that hers was a lonely peril and would never again have to ask the question who would come to her assistance."

"For the alternative is a terrible alternative for France. I do not need to point out to you that east of you in Europe the future is full of question. Beyond the Rhine, across Germany, across Poland, across Russia, across Asia, across the Pacific, there are questions unanswered, and they may be for the present unanswerable."

"France still stands at the frontier. France still stands in the presence of those threatening and unanswered questions—threatening because unanswered; stands waiting for the solution of matters which touch her directly and intimately and constantly, and if she must stand alone, what must she do? She must put upon her people a constant burden of taxation. She must undergo sacrifice that may become intolerable."

All Nations Involved

"And not only she, but the other nations of the world must do the like. They must be ready for any terrible incident of injustice. The thing is not inconceivable."

"I visited the other day a portion of the devastated region of France. I saw the noble city of Rheims in ruins, and I could not help saying to myself: 'Here is where the blow fell because the rulers of the world did not sooner see how to prevent it.'"

"The rulers of the world have been thinking of the relations of governments and forgetting the relations of peoples. They have been thinking of the manoeuvres of international dealings, when what they ought to have been thinking of was the fortunes of men and women and the safety of home and the care that they should take that their people should be happy because they were safe."

"They know that the only way to do this is to make it certain that the same thing will not always happen that has happened this time, that there never shall be any doubt or waiting or surmise, but that whenever France or any other free people is threatened the whole world will be ready to vindicate its liberty."

U. S. Relief Board Obtains Food for Czecho-Slovakia

PARIS, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—The Food Administration headquarters to-day announced that the American Relief Administration had received a shipment of 25,000 tons of food from Trieste at Prague for the Czecho-Slovakia.

It is stated that the food situation in Czecho-Slovakia is now extremely serious, and that inasmuch as Czecho-Slovakia has no port of its own it is necessary to traverse the old state of Austria in order to reach this new Allied nation.

As an incident to the arrangement of railway transportation and access through Austria, the United States grain corporation arranged to sell to the city of Vienna for cash 1,000 tons of flour. The disorganization of the railways necessitates that each train should be accompanied by a few Allied soldiers in order to prevent pilfering from the cars.

The British and Italian governments also are shipping foodstuffs into this region. The entire efforts are being coordinated under the auspices of the Food Council, with Herbert Hoover's direction.

Hugh S. Gibson, Captain T. T. C. Ferguson and other representatives of the "Inter-Allied Food Relief Council" returned to Paris to-day to make a report to Herbert Hoover, director general of the commission, after several weeks' travel through Poland, Austria-Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugoslavia and Serbia.

"Coal is now the most pressing need in Czecho-Slovakia, Austria and Hungary," said Captain Ferguson, "and without an increased fuel supply food relief on a large scale is impossible."

Believes America Opposes Assuming New World Burden

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Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, who followed Mr. Hale, said, "The Maine Senator took too pessimistic a view of the situation and attached far too great importance to what was happening in Paris."

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"And as in the war we fought for no selfish purpose, so in the peace which is to follow the war we must have no selfish aim, must exact no special indemnity, must sacrifice any particular advantage that we as a nation may have for the benefit of humanity in general. We have put our hands to the plough. There must be no turning back."

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Ebert Declares He Will Reject Crushing Peace

lower, it is now planned, will be raised to the same level with industrial workers and the farm workers will thus be given the right to organize into unions, something they have not hitherto enjoyed.

Jobless Men Paid Wages

"Unemployment has been made a government concern and jobless men are now paid a daily wage. In Berlin unemployed men get six marks a day, with additional pay for their wives and children. The funds for paying the unemployed are partly supplied by the cities and the separate states."

"A far-reaching reform which is now in the process of birth is the matter to enable men to settle on the land now in possession of large land owners, who will be made to give up one-third of their estates. This land, together with government land, will be thrown open to the people wanting to settle on farms. Landowners are paid for this land by the government; that is the government accepts the land in place of taxes."

In regard to the army, Herr Ebert said:

"We are completely demobilizing. Active army officers depending upon their rank for a living have pensions and fall back into the reserve. Officers will be looked upon by the government as unemployed and special provision will be made for them."

Small Defence Army Proposed

"As to the character of the future German army, that has not been discussed. Plans will be proposed to the National Assembly for a determined small army of defence, the borders. The army is not likely to be made up of volunteers, as the volunteer system may not produce adequate numbers and the best of universal military service is that of Switzerland will be adopted, but Germany may make the length of compulsory service in the army even less than one year. Germany is quite willing to demobilize completely if the league of nations will make such provision for all countries."

In regard to Bolshevism, Ebert said:

"Bolshevism is largely a question of work and food. In Saxony, where the textile industries are able to keep going and give work to all, there is no Bolshevism. On the other hand, in cities where factories are idle the more hard-pressed elements are giving way to Bolshevism. Germany is economically exhausted. Men and conditions are on edge. It is to every body's interest to supply Germany with raw materials for food and working Germany can serve as a dam against the Russian Bolshevist tide."

Believes America Opposes Assuming New World Burden

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Americans who risked their bodies in this war, Senator Hale, of Maine, told the Senate to-day, "were not fighting for humanity or the general betterment of man, but for their own country, the United States."

"The wonderful catch words and phrases of the President caught the ear of the people, but did not catch their understanding," the Maine Senator declared. "That they were binding themselves to an irrevocable policy as a nation, I venture to say never occurred to any but the President's closest advisers. That the American people are bound by any of these statements of ideal or policy is to me inconceivable. They certainly never were bound by the vastly different declaration of the President during the weary months before we went into the war."

Mr. Hale declared that the American people would not wish to have this international burden imposed by the President laid upon their shoulders, but, on the contrary, were anxious, now that Germany has been beaten, to bring the soldiers home and get out of Europe as soon as possible.

Senator George H. Moses, of New Hampshire, who followed Mr. Hale, said, "The Maine Senator took too pessimistic a view of the situation and attached far too great importance to what was happening in Paris."

"Our losses in the war were less than one-twentieth of the losses of France or Great Britain," said Senator Hale, "but our aims were so much higher than the aims of the other nations that to us must be given the credit of the world's destiny of the world."

"And as in the war we fought for no selfish purpose, so in the peace which is to follow the war we must have no selfish aim, must exact no special indemnity, must sacrifice any particular advantage that we as a nation may have for the benefit of humanity in general. We have put our hands to the plough. There must be no turning back."

Part of Hungary Promised Rumania By Entente in 1916

PARIS, Feb. 3 (By The Associated Press).—The text of a treaty signed on August 17, 1916, between Rumania and the Quadruple Entente, is published to-day by the "Temps." It embodies the conditions under which Rumania entered the war. Following are its various articles:

Article 1.—France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia guarantee the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Rumania in the whole extent of its present frontiers for political, economic and commercial purposes.

Article 2.—Rumania engages to declare war on and attack Austria-Hungary under the conditions stipulated in the military convention, the declaration of war to cease economic relations and commercial exchanges with the enemies of all the Allies.

Article 3.—France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia recognize Rumania's right to annex the territories in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy stipulated by Article 4.

Article 4.—Rumania to enjoy the same rights as the Allies in the peace preliminaries and in the discussion of questions submitted to the peace conference.

Article 5.—Rumania to enjoy the same rights as the Allies in the peace preliminaries and in the discussion of questions submitted to the peace conference.

Article 6.—Rumania to enjoy the same rights as the Allies in the peace preliminaries and in the discussion of questions submitted to the peace conference.

Article 7.—The present treaty to be kept secret until the conclusion of a general peace.

Article 8.—The military convention stipulated in the military convention to be kept secret until the conclusion of a general peace.

Article 9.—The principal object of Rumanian action will be in the direction of Budapest through Transylvania. The Russian troops cooperating with the Rumanian army will be under command of the chief of the Rumanian army.

Article 10.—The delimitation by Article 4 of the territories in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy which it was proposed Rumania should annex is as follows: "The line will begin on the Pruth River at a point on the present frontier near Novoseliza. It will mount the Pruth to the frontier of Galicia at the confluence of the Pruth and the Czernowit. It will then follow the frontier of Galicia-Bukovina and Galicia-Hungary to the point Stog. It then follows the line separating the waters of the Tisza and Viza reaching the Tisza at the village of Trebusa, above which it joins the Viza. It then follows the Thälweg of the Tisza to four kilometers below its junction with the Szamos River, leaving the village of Usares Namény to Rumania. It continues in a direction parallel to the Tisza for a distance of four kilometers to the village of Rapid Crisch. It then joins the Tisza at the village of Algye, north of Szegeden, passing west of the villages of Csochana and Bekessamson, making a small curve."

"From the Algye line it descends the Thälweg of the Tisza to its confluence with the Danube, and then follows the Thälweg of the Danube to the present frontier of Rumania."

Washington Thinks Secret Treaties Will Be Denounced

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The declaration by French Foreign Minister Pichon that "no decision has been reached in regard to the validity or vitality of the so-called war treaties" was interpreted in official quarters to-day to indicate that the series of agreements between the Entente powers and between Great Britain and Japan may be treated as secret treaties.

In well informed diplomatic circles it was declared England is willing to consider herself bound to the execution, to the very letter, of the secret treaty which she has signed, and that she will not consider any invalid except with the consent of the other contracting parties.

France, it is understood, desires the performance of the treaty obligations respecting the disposition to be made of the Alsace coast to Italy.

Italy, however, is not anxious to ratify the secret treaty, which, under the treaty of London, which, in addition to other prescriptions guaranteeing French territorial claims, assigns a part of the Adriatic coast to Italy.

Japan's position, it was said, coincided with Great Britain's, except that Japan does not care the right of the peace conference to review the terms of any agreement entered into between China and Japan, particularly the treaty of 1915, in which Japan agreed to restore the province of Kiauchow and the port of Shantung to China under certain conditions.

The United States has taken moral position against all the secret treaties, contending that each individual claim should be settled upon its merits, rather than upon any agreement which arbitrarily undertook to apportion spoils of war among the victorious belligerents.

Leon Scores Wilson For Not Objecting To Von Bernstorff